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Work in Business, as told by HELEN CAMP-BELL;

TON was greeted on her return home-

supplemented by Fiction, Poetry, Religious News, Sporting and Theatrical Notes, Timely Editorials, Personal and Society Gossip, and

### ALL THE CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY

You can find it in Better and More Attractive Shape in the

## SUNDAY JOURNAL

Than in any similar publication printed in Indiana.

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The greatest inducement offered to the public by this train service is the fact that danger has been reduced to a minimum; there can be no danger from fire, since the trains are entirely heated by steam and lighted by electricity and the Pintsch gas system. Equipped throughout with Pullman's Perfected Safety Vestibules. This vestibule system is so constructed as to prevent oscillating motion of the cars by the use of vertical buffers, being held in frictional contract with each other under the enormous pressure of fifteen thousand pounds, which renders telescoping an impossibility. 2 trip over the C., H. & D., in one of its velvety paine s, means a journey of case and speed.

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FOR TOURDO, DETROIT AND THE NORTH.

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45 pm, 6.50 pm. Arrive—10.17 am. \*11.00 am. \$12:10 pm. 4.55 pm. \*10.55 pm. \*11.35 pm. CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

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MR. LABOUCHERE PUNISHED

He Charges Lord Salisbury with Criminally Conspiring to Defeat Justice,

And that the Premier, and Others in Power, Gave the Principals in the Cleveland-Street Scandal an Opportunity to Escape.

by the Doughty Editor of Truth.

Upon Refusal to Withdraw His Words, He Is Suspended for One Week by a Vote of 177 to 96-The Berlin Labor Conference.

SUSPENDED FROM THE COMMONS.

Labouchere Makes Charges Against Salisbury and Refuses to Withdraw Them. LONDON, Feb. 28.-Mr. Labouchere spoke to his motion of inquiry into the Clevelandstreet scandal, which had been made a part of the regular order for to-day in the House of Commons. He alleged that the case presented an official attempt to defeat the course of justice, and therefore he had moved the reduction of the credits related to the administration of justice. He detailed the facts of the scandal and contended that the sentence of nine months' imprisonment for Veck was itself a scandal because of the inadequacy of the punishment to the offense committed. The Treasury officials, having full knowledge of the whole affair, had refrained from prosecuting Newlove and Veck until Sir Stevenson Blackwood, secretary to the postoffice, had insisted upon taking action against his own subordinates, the postal employes involved. Then, finding themselves compelled to prosecute these two men, the Treasury officials determined to prevent the exposure from geing any further, and tried to hush it all up. When Hammond fled the police proposed to secure his extradition from Belgium, where they had him watched. Both the chief-of-police and the secretary to the postoffice urged the government to obtain his extradition. There was no legal difficulty in the way. The extradition could have been readily obtained, but the Marquis of Salisbury, through a Treasury official, wrote, declaring that he could not ask for the extradition. The Marquis of Salisbury certainly knew that the treaty with Belgium covered the offense alleged against Hammond Why, then, could he not ask for his extradition? Hammond discovered that he was watched in Belgium, and, informed of his danger there, harried away and went to America: and in all this, as to information

and otherwise, he was assisted through Mr. Newton, the solicitor of Lord Arthur Somerset. The object of the government was obviously to hunt Hammond beyond the range of extradition, that being regarded as the best plan for preventing the making of revelations affecting certain personages. [Opposition cheers.] When Monroe, chief of police, reported to the Treasury the evidence in the hands of the police involving Lord Arthur Somerset and others, the Treasury ordered the police

to desist from watching the case, and Som-

erset obtained, at Horse-guards headquarters, four months' leave of absence to enable him to leave the country. But he did not quit the country. He appeared at the funeral of his grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, a prominent member of the household of the Prince of Wales, informed Lord Salisbury of this. Lord Salisbury stated that a warrant to take him into custody would be issued, but he caused this decision to become known to Lord Arthur Somerset's commanding officer, through whom this in-formation was conveyed to Somerset. Thereupon Somerset fled. Lord Arthur omerset was not only allowed to resign honorable officer, but at this moment he is

If sensible women wish to learn of Woman's is commission and leave the army as an honorable officer, but at this moment he is still a maistrate for two counties. [Laughter, Moreover, he did not hide hitself. It is a subject to the suitan. Two men are now in prison for their part in these sendations occurrences, but they are poor and obscure men: their highly placed confederable is unnoisseted. The his apprehension should not be issued till he is out of the country. [Cheers, and ministerial "ohis"].

N was greeted on her return home—

In short, if you want any or all of these, plemented by Fiction, Poetry, Religious News, ring and Theatrical Notes, Timely Editorials, somal and Society Gossip, and

L THE CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY I can find it in Better and More Attractive pe in the

UNDAY JOURNAL

In in any similar publication printed in Indiana.

Clereland, Cincinnati, BIG 4

Clereland, Cincinna

issued was mere gossip.

Mr. Labouchere, interrupting, here offered to write the name of his informant on a slip of paper and put the slip of paper into the hand of Sir Richard Webster, leav-ing to Richard the choice of disclosing or not disclosing the name to the House. Sir Richard Webster said Mr. Labouchere could adopt what course he chose. He. himself, had direct authority to contradict the allegation that the Marquis of Salis-

issue of the warrant. Mr. Labouchere said he could not accept Sir Richard Webster's assurance, nor did he believe the Marquis of Salisbury, whose denials were obviously untrue.

The Chairman here intervened, and requested the gentleman to withdraw the words calling into question the veracity of

bury had spoken to any one regarding the

Mr. Labouchere declined to withdraw tion a resolution was immediately passed the words, and the Speaker named him for suspension, and called upon the House to relief of the Indians. To-day the Indian

by 177 to 96.

Mr. Labouchere, in leaving the House, said he regretted the fact, but his conscience would not allow him to say that he

Mr. W. H. Smith demanded that the House, 92 South Illinois st. House should express an opinion on the aid.

motion, notwithstanding the withdrawal, and should say that the motion was im-proper and that the charges were false. The vote against Mr. Labouchere's motion

was 163 to 80.

T. P. O'Connor, continuing the debate, said he knew the name that Mr. Labouchere had offered to give to Sir Richard Webster, and it was one that carried conviction as to the correctness of the statements that had been made.

Mr. W. H. Smith called upon Mr. O'Connor to give the name in the interest of justice, but Mr. O'Connor declined, upon the ground that the name had been imparted to him in confidence.

Mr. Charles Hall, member from Cambridge, declared that Lord Arthur Somerset was prepared to quit London before his interview with Sir Dighton Probyn. The Marquis of Salisbury admitted that Sir Dighton Probyn had previously advised Lord Arthur Somerset to clear his character, but denied any other communication.

Other members having demanded a committee of inquiry, Mr. Smith, on behalf of the government, declined to allow persons the government, declined to allow persons against whom there was no evidence to be pilloried and gibbeted, and perhaps ruined for life. He claimed the judgment of the House on Sir Richard Webster's answer.

The motion to report progress was lost by 202 to 82. The Chairman then put Mr. Labouchere's amendment proposing the reduction of the credit, and Mr. W. H. Smith moved the closure. This the Chairman declined to put. The discussion was continued, and finally, under the closure proposed by another member, Mr. Labourchere's amendment was rejected by 206 to 66.

Mr. Balfour promised Mr. Sexton that he would consult the Earl of Zetland on the release of the persons incarcerated in conrelease of the persons incarcerated in con-sequence of the disturbance at Clongory. Mr. Labouchere is suspended for one

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Subjects to Be Considered at the Berlin Labor Conference-French Views. BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The official programme of the subjects to be considered by the International Labor Conference has been issued. The subjects to be discussed are the regulation of mine work with reference to the prohibition of the labor of women and

children under ground; the shortening of shifts in particularly unhealthy mines; the insuring of a regular output of coal by subjecting the working of mines to international rules; the regulation of Sunday labor, and also the regulation of the labor of children and females. A Paris dispatch says: "M. Jules Bar-thelmy-Saint Hilaire, the eminent French writer and statesman, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, is heartily in favor of France taking part in the German labor conference. He says that the participa-tion of France in the conference will tend to produce improved relations between this country and Germany. M. Jules Simon condemns the conference. He declares that it is founded on socialism."

Sir Morrell Mackenzie Awarded Damages. LONDON. Feb. 28.—The trial of the action for libel brought by Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the noted physician against the St.
James Gazette for publishing disparaging articles in connection with his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick, of Germany.
was concluded this morning. The jury awarded Dr. Mackenzie £1,500 damages. Dr. Mackenzie had a similar suit against the London Times, and the jury in that case awarded him £150.

Possible Buel Between Lords. LONDON, Feb. 28.-During the case of Bayard (Abingdon), vs. the Pelican Club, the Marquis of Queensbury refused to swear, because he was not a Christian. The witness sent a note to Lord Decliffard, a vicious young lordling, who immediately showed it to Abingdon (Bayard.) Queensbury was so incensed that he intends to challenge De Chifford to fight a duel in

Count of Paris Starts for France. HAVANA, Feb. 28 .- The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres decided not to proceed to New York and sail thence for Europe, but took passage to-day on the Spanish mail steamer direct for Cadiz. During their stay here they were in con-stant correspondence by cable with their friends in Europe, who urged an early re-

Condition of Mr. Lincoln's Son. LONDON, Feb. 28.-Mr. Lincoln's son was cheerful during the day, and took nourishing food. He is resting tranquilly to-night. He is not yet out of danger. Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln are constantly at the bed-

Cable Notes. The Illinois editorial excursion has ar rived at the City of Mexico. The German, Lasker, has defeated M Bird, the English champion, at chess. The Portuguese government has redu the duty on foreign wheat to sixteen reis

It is said the German Emperor has accepted the Czar's invitation to a shooting party in the forests of Volhynia. The Mexican government has ordered strict investigation regarding the counter-feiting of American coin in Guyamas. Captain O'Shea is writing a volume of reminiscences to be entitled "Phases of Politics in London, Rome and Dublin since

The London Times's Vienna correspondent reports that Russia is trying to effect an alliance between Servia, Montenegro

It is reported that Dom Pedro has accepted the offer of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to spend the summer at the Imperial Castle of Hitzendorf. As Count Von Moltke was out driving yesterday the wheel of his carriage parted,

and he was thrown out. He was not injured beyond a severe shaking. The Northumberland Miners' Association has decided by a unanimous vote not to support the movement for a reduction of

the working hours to eight per day. The Queen of Spain has decreed an am-nesty and a series of reductions of the sentences of political and other prisoners to celebrate the King's recovery from his re-

The Armenian Patriarch has delivered to the Porte a special note demanding the immediate and complete restoration of the privileges of the Armenian Church and the executive of the reforms promised by the Berlin treaty.

THE SLAYERS OF LADD.

Henry County Grand Jury Returns Indictments for Murder Against All Five of Them.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW CASTLE, Ind., Feb. 28.-The grand jury concluded the investigation in the Ladd murder case this morning, after hearing nearly one hundred witnesses. Indictments were returned against the five men now in jail charged with the crime, charging John P. Smith, Charles Smeltzer and Cassins M. Lake with murder in the first degree, and William and Henry Rozell as being accessories to the crime.

Indians Retuse to Pay for Supplies. Washington, Feb. 28.-On Jan. 4, 1890 Indian Agent Leahy, at La Pointe agency, Wisconsin, in response to inquiries, informed the Indian Bureau officials by letter that the Chippewa Indians on La Pointe reservation were in a starving condition, and that rations and clothing should be forwarded at once. Upon this representadjudge upon the conduct of the member.
Upon division, the suspension was carried by 177 to 96.

Mr. Labouchere, in leaving the House, said he regretted the fact, but his conscience would not allow him to say that he form me that they will not mortgage their tion either man occupied with reference to believed the denial of the Marquis of Salis-bury. [Cheers from the Parnell party.] Indicate the supplies. No supplies Mr. Morley here suggested that this sub-ject be dropped and the House proceed to other business. moneys hereafter realized out of land or the few remaining steps to the landing, mercia timber now owned by the Indians seeking where he was quickly surrounded by a badly aid.

TRAGEDY IN THE CAPITOL

Ex-Congressman Taulbee Shot by C. E. Kincaid, a Newspaper Correspondent.

Repeated Threats, Insults and Assaults by the Victim Said to Have Goaded the Would-Be Murderer Into Committing the Deed.

An Encounter in the Corridor of the House That Precipitated the Final Act.

A Second Meeting on the Stairway, Which Resulted in Kincaid Shooting Taulbee in the Head-Possibility of Recovery.

Washington, Feb. 28 .- There is a great

CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

An Incident That Resulted in Mr. Kincaid Incurring Mr. Taulbee's Enmity. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

deal of sympathy felt among correspondents here with Charles E. Kincaid, the representative of the Louisville Times, who to-day shot ex-Representative Taulbee, of Kentucky. Mr. Kincaid has been in Washington for several years, and has always been respected as an honorable, quiet, temperate and industrious gentleman. There is no one in the press gallery more inoffensive or well behaved than he, while Taulbee, although by profession a clergy man of the Campbellite Church, is notorious as a bully and a blackguard. He is a raw-boned, typical Kentuckian in appearance, with the manners of a slave-driver, and habits that certainly are not consistent with the teachings of the pulpit, in which he pretended to belong, while Kincaid is slight of physique and in poor health. About a year ago a messenger in the Patent Office surprised Representative Taulbee in a compromising position with a young lady clerk behind some model cases and reported the fact to his superior officer. Mr. Kincaid learned of the matter and published the story, as was done by several other correspondents and the local papers here. Taulbee denied it, and Mr. Kincaid offered him the use of the columns of the Louisville Times for any evidence that he might produce in his defense. Taulbee never accepted the offer; but, from that time to this, has taken every opportunity that offered to assault and attack the corre-spondent. Four times before to-day he has violently assaulted his accuser, and publiciy informed at least two correspondents that he should kill Kincaid if the latter did not retract his statements. The latter, however, refused to do so, knowing them to be true. To-day, meeting Kincaid in the corridors, he attacked him again, pulling his nose and ears. The latter left the Capitol, went to a gun store, bought a revolver, and, without disclosing his intention to any one, shot the Congressman when he was again attacked on the stairway.

AN ASSAULT RESENTED. An Incident at the Door of the House That Led to the Tragedy on the Stairs. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Ex-Congressman Taulbee was shot in the head by Charles Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Both men are Kentuckians, and the trouble was caused by the ex-Congressman pulling the correspondent's nose and ears for publishing certain statements in regard to him. Both men are well known throughout their native State and in this city, and the occurrence soon stifled interest in all legislative matters in the south end of the Capitol. The members forsook their desks and, gathering in little knots back of the green baise, drank in eagerly all the wild reports that were flying through the air. The Kentucky members immediately went to the assistance of their former colleague and had him carried to his home. A call Fiftieth Congresses. of the House had just been ordered shortly after noon to-day, when the two men met for the first time since the trouble between them originated, about a year and a half ago, in the publication by the correspondent of a notorious scandal affecting the moral character of the Congressman. Kincaid had sent in his card to see a Kentucky member of Congress, and was waiting at the east door leading into the floor

of the House. It is from this door that the cards of all ladies are sent into the House, the ladies' reception room being across the corridor. There is always a large crowd of people about the corridor. Taulbee, who have business engagement with Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, and several others, came out of the House while Kincaid was standing in the outer doorway, and, walking up to him, said a few words in an undertone, indistinguishable to the door-keeper, only two or three feet away. It is said that the lie was passed. The Door-keeper, who was in the act of closing the doors, as is customary on a call of the House, then noticed Taulbee, who is larger framed and muscular, grab Kincaid by the of the coat, and with a strong grasp hold him while he said: "Kincaid, come out him while he said: "Kincaid, come out into the corridor with me." Kincaid is a small, slightly-built man, suffering from illness and some nervous ailment. His reply to Taulbee's invitation to come out into the corridor was: "I am in no condition for a physical contest with you. I am unarmed." Taulbee responded that he, also, was unarmed, and the men were separated by some common friends, Kincaid calling upon an acquaintance from Kentucky upon an acquaintance from Kentucky, named Sam Walton, to bear witness to what had occurred. Walton evidently did not desire to become involved in the not desire to become involved in the trouble between the two men, for he said that he could be a witness to nothing. He only knew that some words had been exchanged. All this time the Door-keeper was vainly endeavoring to get the men out of the way so that the doors might be closed, but was prevented by Taulbee, who declared that he had a right to enter. Taulbee and Kincaid then went their ways, the former into the House and the latter, it is supposed, after a pistol, for, as he stated, he had none at the time.

This quarrel was not generally known

as he stated, he had none at the time.

This quarrel was not generally known even to the intimate friends of the two men, when, at about 1:30 o'clock, members and friends dining in the restaurant, were startled by the sharp report of a pistol fired very near the private room attached to the restaurant. They rushed out breathlessly, while other pensons came running down the stairway and soon there was an excited crowd surrounding a man holding his head, from which the blood was gushing in a steady stream, while another man was exclaiming that he had done the shooting. The bullet was fired at a range not the The bullet was fired at a range not the length of a man's arm. Taulbee, after spending some time in the House, had come out and was descending the eastern marble out and was descending the eastern marble stairway leading from the main to the lower floor of the building. He passed Kincaid on his way and the latter came after him. This stairway is lighted only by one small window and is dark and gloomy. At the time the affair occurred there were many people passing up and down. The two men reached the bottom of the stairs nearly at the same time. There the alterestion at the same time. There the altercation the other at the time the shot was fired, it is impossible to definitely state. The wounded man almost sank to the floor but rallied instantly and staggered down

Congressman Yoder, a physician as well as a politician, and Dr. Clarence Adams, a young practitioner, were near at hand. Under their guidance the wounded man was removed to the room of the committee on public buildings and grounds, where he was made comfortable on a lounge until he

was made comfortable on a lounge until he could be removed to his home.

Kincaid did not endeavor to escape, but walked into the crowd surrounding the wounded man excitedly exclaiming: "I did it; I am the man who did the shooting." Officer Bryan, of the Capitol police-force, caught hold of him after he heard these words uttered, and Kincaid was taken to the New Jersey-avenue station and surrendered to the local police authorities.

Messrs. Carlisle, Stone and other former colleagues of the ex-Congressman, saw him soon after he was shot. How badly he was hurt, the doctors told them, it was impossible to say, as they were unable to tell what direction the ball had taken. It was thought the eye might have been effected by the bullet striking the optic nerve, but this was disproved when Mr. Taulbee, at the suggestion of Congressman Stone, put his hand over his uninjured eye, and the sight of the other one was found to be persight of the other one was found to be perfect. The stricken man rested in the committee-room half an hour before he was removed to his home. He was taken out on a lounge and placed in a carriage, several doctors and ex-Representative Phil Thompson accompanying him. Subsequently he was taken to the Providence Hospital.

Mr. Kincaid was seen by an Associated

was taken to the Providence Hospital.

Mr. Kincaid was seen by an Associated Press reporter about 9 o'clock this evening at the New Jersey-avenue police station. He had almost wholly recovered from the nervous excitement which he had exhibited at the time of the shooting. He received the sympathies and offers of assistance which his many callers extended with perfect composure and evident thankfulness. A friend who called early in the evening assured Mr. Kincaid that he would be pleased to qualify as one of his bondsmen in case he was needed. This friend also stated that he brought a message from Senator Voorhees to the effect that in case his services as counsel were needed at the

his services as counsel were needed at the trial he could count upon them. . Morris Smith, a well-known lawyer of this city, who was immediately retained to onduct his defense, Mr. Kincaid declined to make any statement for publication further than to say that the statement, which has gained some currency that he approached Mr. Taulbee from behind, and fired without giving him any warning, was absolutely false. This statement is also denied by others who were near when the shot was fired. It is stated by Mr. Kincaid's friends that Mr. Taulbee had repeatdly assaulted him, besides using extremely insulting language towards him. From the number and prominence of the people who called at the station-house this evening to offer their aid in case it was needed, it is evident that Mr. Kincaid is not without friends in Washington.

At Providence Hospital the reporter was ld by Drs. Bayne and Koones, who are in attendance upon Mr. Taulbee, that their atient's general condition was quite favorble, and that he was doing even better han could have been reasonably expected. His temperature, pulse and respiration are almost, if not quite, normal. He has little fever, is perfectly rational, and talks freely with those about him when allowed to do so. While the exact location of the ball is as yet undetermined, it is the opinion of the attending surgeons that it is lodged in the superior maxillary bone, not more than one inch or an inch and a half from the ace where it entered. There are slight hemorrhages from the nose and mouth, which, together with the fact that, so far as is now known, the brain and the optic nerves are untorched, leads the attending surgeons to regard the case at pes-

Kincaid was formerly a judge in one of the Louisville courts, and his family is one of the best-known in Kentucky. He has a wide acquaintance in social circles here, and has spent considerable of his time in attending receptions, parties and other so-

Ex-Congressman Taulbee, the wounded man, came from one of the mountain dis-tricts of Kentucky. He is thirty-nine years old, of a tall figure with a frame sinewy and strong, but lean. He soon became known in the House as a ready talker, and was more frequently on his feet than any other young member. He had an immensely owerful voice, and in the tumult which metimes occurred in the House it could always be heard above the din. The following is a biography furnished by him to the Congressional Directory: "William Preston Taulbee, of Saylersville, was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, Oct. 22, 1851, and was educated in the private county schools; studied for the ministry from 1875 to 1878, and for the law from 1878 to 1881. He was elected clerk to the Magoffin county court in 1878, and re-elected in 1882. He ty court in 1878, and re-elected in 1882. He was a member of the Forty-ninth and

EMBEZZLER WALTON DISCHARGED.

He Compromises with the Express Company

-Illegal Acts of Detectives. St. John, N. B., Feb. 28.-It now appears that when Walton, the Texas embezzler, was arrested and searched in St. John, the act was illegal, there being no warrant by the Montreal authorities till two days later. In court yesterday the prisoner's counsel turned the tables by reading affidavits charging detective Cross and express messenger Vickers with having appropriated to their own use gold coin taken from Walton. Gross and Vickers took the gold coin to Page & Fergusson's jewelry store, and had their initials and a date engraved therein, fixing up the coins as souvenir medals of the arrest. The judge was thunderstruck, and issued an order for the examination of all parties concerned under oath, stating that he would make the most searching investigation into the arrest and treatment of the prisoner, even if it took

The greatest surprise in the Walton case was given to-day. When the court opened John Kerr, counsel for the Montreal detectives, the Pinkerton detectives, and the Pacific Express Company, arose and informed the judge that he had carefully examined the information against Walton and the authorities governing the same, and was prepared to admit that the information was faulty, and consequently the warrant was of no avail. The only thing, Mr. Kerr said, for the judge to do was to issue an order for Walton's discharge. Judge Palmer said he was glad Mr. Kerr was satisfied such was the case, for his (the judge's) own mind was not so clear on the subject.

The judge then directed Dr. Alward to draw up two copies of an order for the discharge of Walton and submit them to him. he surprise was great when the court was adjourned and no mention made of the serious statement brought out at yesterday's proceedings and strongly condemned by the judge, who announced his intention of the judge, who announced his intention of bringing all persons concerned before him. The order for the discharge of the prisoners was made, andat 2:15, in the presence of all the detectives and express officials, and the prisoner's father and lawyer, Walton was given his liberty by the chief of police. All the money and other property taken from him when arrested was returned to him. When the package of money was returned, F. W. Walton, the father of the embezzler, stepped up and said: "Fred, in returned, F. W. Walton, the father of the embezzler, stepped up and said: "Fred, in the presence of these witnesses, you give this to me," and Fred replied, "I do." Walton, the express men and the detectives then returned to the Dufferin Hotel, and all the parties, including young Walton, left the city this afternoon. The collapse of the proceedings was due to a compromise. Although the terms are kept secret, it is alleged that a guarantee has been given that all further prosecution will be stopped and the express company only lose about \$6,000, the rest being returned.

Whatever against Postmaster Paul.

On cross-examination by the Civilservice Commissioners, the witness said that he had never, on re-marking an examination paper, put it at a higher per cent, than the case would actually warrant. He declared he never sought to conceal the state of affairs in the examining board, but simply did not bring them to light.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RED TAPE.

The Landing of Ex-Minister Pendleton's Remains Develop an Odd Treasury Law. 6,000, the rest being returned.

Intensely Cold on the North Pacific Slope. SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Feb. 28.—A special from Genesee, I. T., says: Wednesday morning the thermometer fell to 42° below zero. C. B. More, commercial traveler from Chicago, had his ears frozen; Samuel Bramhart, of San Francisco, another com-mercial traveler, had his nose and ears badly frozen. Stock are dying by the hun-

Bid of the No-th rerican Commercial 1 by Mr. Windom.

ment About \$1,000,000 a Year for th ive Privilege of Taking Fur i = rms of the Lease.

Mr. Shidy Examined as to the Charges Against Commissioner Roosevelt.

Postmaster Paul's Methods Explained-Odd Treasury Law-Attempt of Senators to Stop Leaks from Executive Sessions.

SEALING PRIVILEGES LET.

North American Commercial Company Given a Twenty Years' Lease.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Secretary Windom has directed a lease to be made with the North American Commercial Company of New York and San Francisco, J. Lieber, president, for exclusive privilege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for a period of twenty years from May 1. This company made three proposals for the privilege. The one accepted by Secretary Windom is known as bid No. 11, and differs from the other two in being an offer without conditions. The company proposes to pay, and will pay, an annual rental of \$60,000 for the lease of said islands of St. Paul and St. ge, and, in addition to the revenue tax

and shipped by it from said islands, company will pay the sum of \$7.625
o a piece for each and every fur-seal skin that shall be taken and shipped from said islands of St. Paul and St. George under the provisions of any lease that it may obtain. All such payments to be made at such times and places, and in such man-ner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. In addition to said payments, said company stipulates and agrees that it will faithfully comply with all the laws of the United States, and all the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department in rela-tion to the taking of fur scalskins on said islands, as also with all the terms, provisions and conditions of the advertisements or notices for proposals above set forth and

The North American Commercial Com-pany also proposes, in the event it should obtain said lease, during the existence thereof to pay 50 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil made from seals that may be aken from said islands and sold by it; also, to furnish, free of charge, to native inhabtants in St. Paul and St. George, annually, such quantity or number of dried salmon as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; also, to furnish, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury said native inhabitants the salt and barrels necessary for preserving meat. It will also allow and pay to the Alaska Commercial Company, if it shall so demand, a fair and reasonable price for all of the buildings or improvements erected or made, on said islands by it, and for all implements used by it in its business and that may be useful to said North American Commercial Company or required by it in operation of its lease, and that it will undertake to bind itself to operate any lease it may obtain in the interest of and for the benefit of American citizens. And so far as may be practicable and consistent with the interests of said company it will encourage the dressing, dyeing and marketing of sealskins within the United States. The annual revenue to the government under this lease, on the basis of 100,000 seals per annum, will be about \$1,000,000, as against about \$300,000 under the present lease to the Alaska Com-

Following are the names of the directors of the North American Commercial Company: Lloyd Tevis, Henry Cowell, Mathias Meyer and Isaac Liebes, all of San Fran-cisco, and Albert Miller, of Oakland, Cal. David O. Mills, of New York, is said to be a nember of the company. Its capital stock

THE CIVIL-SERVICE INQUIRY.

Mr. Shidy Explains Postmaster Paul's Method of Torturing the Records.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The civil-service investigation was resumed to-day. One of the charges against the commission considered to-day averred that Mr. Roosevelt secured the appointment of one Hamilton Shidy to a place in the Census Bureau when it was known that Shidy, an officer of the Civil-service Commission, as secretary of the board of local examiners of the Milwaukee postoffice, had persistently and repeatedly violated his oath of office in making false certifications and in not reporting violations of the civil-service law. Mr. Shidy being called to the stand, said he had filled the position of secretary of the local examining board of the Milwankee postoffice until July 1, 1889. Nominally, he had entire charge of the books and papers of the board, although actually he had not, because the papers were not always in his possession. There were irregularities in the board in 1888. He did not report them to the Civil-service Commission, as it was his duty constructively to do though was his duty constructively to do, though not actually so, he contended, as he regarded his duty to the postmaster to be paramount. He had made some certifications of persons for appointment inac-curately. It was made part of his duty as clerk under Mr. Paul, the postmaster, to torture the records so as to make some of the certifications improperly. The certifi-cations were not made to conform to the

cations were not made to conform to the rules and regulations of the civil service.

Witness explained what was meant by torturing the records. In the first place, he said, the postmaster would make an appointment. Then he would have witness certify to his name and two other eligibles to him, and he would select the name of the person he had already appointed. Mr. Paul, the postmaster, he said, had free access to the list of eligibles, contrary to law, and witness did not prevent him because he could not gainsay the wishes of the postmaster, and because his official life would have been at stake. There were, also, instances in which ex-There were, also, instances in which examination papers were refused by direction of the postmaster, so as to change the per-centages of an applicant. This was not done to any great extent, he said, only when it was necessary. He said he never knew of questions being given out to candidates for appointment before examination, and the postmaster examination, and the postmaster did not have access to them. He insisted that he did not start or instigate the examination of the charges against the postmaster. He was now in government employ in the Census Office, having obtained a position there through the friendly offices of the Civil-service Commissioners. Witness declared that he had no ill-feeling whatever against Postmaster Paul.

On cross-examination by the Civil-service Commissioners, the witness said

mains Develop an Odd Treasury Law. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Another funny law was developed in the Treasury Department to-day. The United States government sent the man-of-war Enterprise to Europe, to bring home the body of ex-Senator Geo. H. Pendleton, who died at Brussels in October last, shortly after his recall as Minister to Berlin, The vessel arrived